

## KANSAS CITY JOURNAL

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LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION IN KANSAS CITY.

GOOD MORNING.

Indications.  
 Washington, Jan. 23—For Missouri: Fair, with light winds. For Oklahoma: Fair, with light winds.

For Kansas: Fair, cooler in northern portion; variable winds.

The Baker's dozen over at Topeka was fifty-four.

The Duke of Orleans and M. Zola might hold an occasional reunion and report progress.

Cleveland, Gresham and Carlisle have not served half their term yet. How time does drag.

If Mr. Carnegie thinks reducing wages is the way to avoid the disgrace of dying rich he is in error.

As we understand it, the Hon. John L. Sullivan has finally resolved never to drink another drop.

If Kansas City were disposed to brag it would undoubtedly do some talking about winter climate.

It is said that Voorhees is jealous of Vest, which is probably the meanest fling that was ever made at the Indiana smoothbore.

The New York legislature has decided that "old stars and stripes" is a good enough banner to wave over any public building in that state.

The remarkable thing about the nomination of Lucien Baker is the fact that it pleases both the Kansas people and Colonel D. R. Anthony.

Chicago is to have a new four-million-dollar postoffice. This is about one dollar for each complaint that has been made against the old one.

It is rarely that a strike is worth what it costs the workmen, and when violence is used it is never worth a tenth what it costs the public.

"Hell and How to Get There" is the title of a new book. It is rather early in the year to begin sending out immigration literature, even for Chicago.

Bill Cook has been arraigned for trial. The chances that William will spend the next fifteen or twenty years where he will be most useful are very good indeed.

Mr. Ingalls is well pleased with Lucien Baker's success and hopes Mr. Baker will be equally pleased two years hence when Porter swaps places with a statesman out of a job.

The outcome of the senatorial contest at Topeka seems to have been satisfactory not only to the contestants, but to everybody else. No complaint comes from any quarter.

The proposition of Kansas City schoolkeepers to abolish the free lunch will meet the approbation of everybody except their own patrons. The temperance societies endorse it heartily.

Eastern people who are sending Governor Morrill "aid for Kansas sufferers" would oblige the governor by specifying in what part of the state the sufferers are to be found. He knows of none.

Kansas City's cattle receipts yesterday were 1300 greater than Chicago's and about as large as the receipts at St. Louis and Omaha together. Wheat receipts in this market were more than double those at St. Louis.

A Democratic contemporary sneers at the late Republican secretary of the treasury as a bankrupt. As between a secretary of the treasury who bankrupts himself and one who bankrupts the government, the former is much to be preferred.

It is said that Lucien Baker, like Congressman George T. Anthony, never carries a picture of himself in the newspapers. This is evidence of a little crankiness, but it is of the harmless sort and will not be used as grounds for impeachment.

As if to make amends for the past two years, Kansas is putting forward only its very best material for public office. The seven Republican congressmen elected in November are an exceptionally strong team, one of the state's most capable men has been chosen governor, the other state officers have been creditably filled, and an excellent choice of a United States senator has just been made.

A little misfortune and misrepresentation have evidently put the Sunflower state on its mettle.

It is said the Brooklyn Trolley Company has been violating the law in requiring employees to work twelve hours a day. If that is true the labor leaders should have indicted the company's officers,

not thrown the men out of employment and brought on a war with the constituted authorities. The sensible and orderly way of doing things is always the best way.

## ANOTHER "GANG."

San Francisco is a rancor-filled community like Kansas City. They are now engaged in contesting elections, and in the last Argonaut we find the following statement:

"During the first week of the McNab campaign for the office of sheriff of San Francisco, fifty-two precincts were canvassed, and in sixty of these the voters found it impossible to vote. In only twelve did the election officers return the vote as it was actually cast. That four in every five of the election boards were either so ignorant or so corrupt that they could not or would not report the vote as they cast indicates a radical defect in our present method of selecting judges, clerks, and other officials. It is a small wonder that such boards of election that corrupt and corruptly regularly follow each election that is held. Election by people gives place to election by the 'bosses'."

This might have been written about a score of cities in the country and now being written much more strongly of Kansas City. Why has this crime grown so enormous? There is but one answer: Making money and fortunes by corruption in politics and consequent fraud in elections has come to be as thoroughly organized a business as making money and fortunes. The men engaged in it are as well known as those who keep their neighbors over their doors in regular trade.

An example is within our knowledge: A very prominent politician, in conversation about a matter, was told that the supreme court of Missouri had decided such a question only the day or two before. The information seemed to take him by surprise, and he remarked: "I wish I had known about that being up, I would have gone down to Jefferson and stopped it." That is the view business politicians take of the whole matter of officers and elections. This "gang" carry the elections and the selected officials are chosen by order.

There is not an open criminal system of crime or villainy now or heretofore known in this city and county but had an understanding with certain officers of the law elected by such methods. There have been and still are evidences of this condemnation of crime staring the city in the face every day. The only question is, are the people equal to the remedy?

## THE ZOAR COMMUNITY.

We suppose most of our readers saw and perused the account printed in the Journal the other day about the Zoar community in Ohio. As we read over the story of the Brooklyn strike and yesterday morning also of the strike at the Kansas City warehouse No. 10, we thought of the story of these Zoarites. There has never been a strike among them in all the seventy-seven years since they settled in the woods of Tuscarawas county.

We are not about to advocate socialism, communism, or anything of the sort, but only to call attention to a very striking fact in the social history of such people. It is demonstrated that it is possible for people to get the maximum of comfort out of the minimum of work. This fact stands out first in the history of all these communities—that while they last they provide the highest physical comfort and social peace of any yet tried conditions of civilized life. In this country the Zoarites, the Rappites, the Oneida community, the Menomites, the Shakers, the Mormons, and others. These communities are mostly held together by a religious bond, but not all—for the Oneida community had no religion to speak of yet they were preeminently prosperous in material things.

The general or economic fact underlying all was associated labor for the benefit of all. You may go over all of them to-day, and poverty, hunger, vice and crime are unknown among them. They are singularly free from the operation of our criminal statutes, and in the conduct of life—housing, clothing, abundant and healthful food, personal cleanliness, sanitary condition and morality, they lead always and everywhere the corresponding conditions about them.

This fact cannot but have its influence on the social thought of the future, and it is almost every year that some of the like experiments in gratification and embryo Utopia is possible in degree by the demonstration of these experiments we have named. The Mormon accomplishment in Utah is the most conspicuous example of associated effort. The Shaker villages are equally successful, and as Mormonism and Shakerism are rapidly passing into ethical disrepute, the argument of their example is the stronger from the economic side. The only obstacle to the success of these conditions on a larger scale is the want of self-control in larger masses of men.

In these experiments the bond seems to be a common belief and a selected team of men, and an expert that they are the most successful during the lifetime of such leaders, and were they equal to the same recognition of a successor that was given the founder, they would become not only permanent, but of wider following.

The one problem of the future in these conditions is the capability of continuing devotion to the idea of the system. As it is only the means to maintain by succession a demonstrated temporary success, who can say it may not be realized? Like inventions in mechanics, they may grow by improved adaptations. The fact is there—we do not discuss it only state it.

## CITY HALL NOTES.

The mayor yesterday pardoned Lafayette Sullivan, who was sent to the workhouse for disturbing the peace. The board of park and boulevard commissioners did not secure a quorum yesterday and no meeting was held.

The constitutionality of the park law was argued at the board of park and boulevard commissioners yesterday. The decision is awaited with interest by the city officials.

The board of health will hold its regular weekly meeting this morning and receive reports of the board of health. The reports were reported to the board yesterday.

The lower house finance committee held a protracted meeting yesterday and the clerk Recorder Gwiley's printing and clerk hire bills favorably after materially reducing them.

## Death of Mrs. Catherine E. Stone.

Mrs. Catherine E. Stone, wife of Alfred R. Stone, died at 10 p.m. Monday, at her residence, 1316 Woodland avenue, after a brief illness of congestion of the lungs. Mrs. Stone was 48 years old and leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss. She was a native of Ohio and had been a resident of this city for many years. Her husband was a well-known business man and a member of the board of directors of the city of St. Louis.

A report to violence for the settlement of labor disputes, as well as all other economic contentions, is always as unlawful as it is unlawful. At the present time, when every industrial disturbance can but add to the timid state of capital and the unhappy condition of the laboring man, it is a crime against the general public. They are not only a menace to the general welfare, but are an actual

interference with the first rights of multitudes who are struggling to obtain the bare necessities of life.

In the crowded centers of industry the individual who has work at any price considers himself in great good fortune as he comes in contact with the thousands who can get nothing to do at any price. To add to the hesitancy of capital and the hesitancy of labor in the feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest that lurks everywhere is not only to endanger the safety of property, but the institution of government itself.

We are surrounded by conditions which make it the duty of every member of society to bear all burdens of common responsibility to the utmost limit of endurance. For violence there is no excuse whatever.

## SOUNDS LIKE OLD TIMES.

The interview with the new Recorder of Voters H. C. Arnold given in the Journal yesterday morning has the flavor of a breeze of pure prairie air.

He says that to carry out his views of an honest election he "will need the support of the press and the public." His platform is that on which the Journal has always stood and he shall have its support and carry the same to its very last and all along the line. As rogues are ever ready to turn over when they have to, the newspapers defending the infamous methods of the past will be very virtuous now, when they can't use the office.

The championship of the villainies of that office by certain newspapers has been even a worse disgrace to Kansas City than the poor wretches who sold their manhood and oath to the gang. Mr. Arnold is a Democrat that all men can stand by.

Kansas has made no appeal to the outside world for "aid" this winter, yet arriving every few days from the East for the relief of "Kansas sufferers." The Eastern people have probably got K. and N. and the "Kansans" in their minds, or possibly the calamity howls of the Populists have created the impression abroad that the whole state is on the verge of starvation. The East doesn't understand that the Populist who howls the most demagogically and lucratively is generally a prosperous farmer who happens to have political ambitions, or else an irresponsible blatherer howling on a salary. True, there was a partial crop failure in Kansas last year, but the people are in good condition and feel amply able to relieve any distress that may make itself known. The kind Eastern contributors are under a misapprehension.

The Missouri legislature proposes to make train robbing a capital offense. Such a law may possibly lessen the number of robberies, but it is likely to have the effect of causing robbers to become more reckless in their work. If they are to be hanged anyhow when caught, they might as well make sure work by killing engineers, conductors, express messengers and any passengers who may happen in the way. The proposition is a bad one, and its drawbacks as well as its merits.

## LUCIEN BAKER.

Leavenworth Times: As state senator, Mr. Baker has been more than a credit to his community. As a member of the upper house of congress he will be an honor to the state he represents. His record in the house of representatives is a credit to his community. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability.

House bill No. 37, by Sprague, requires that applicants for teachers' certificates shall pass an examination in vocal music. House bill No. 38, by Denison, provides that the claim of a home guard for services performed on the border during the civil war relating to the examination of witnesses in liquor cases by county attorneys shall be a misdemeanor to disobey subpoena or refuse to testify.

House bill No. 39, by Denison, provides that before any person is eligible to the office of district judge he must have been admitted to practice at the bar. House bill No. 40, by Sprague, requires that applicants for teachers' certificates shall pass an examination in vocal music.

House bill No. 41, by Denison, provides that the claim of a home guard for services performed on the border during the civil war relating to the examination of witnesses in liquor cases by county attorneys shall be a misdemeanor to disobey subpoena or refuse to testify.

House bill No. 42, by Hanna, creates the office of commissioner of highways in each township. House bill No. 43, by Cushman, provides for the reversion of vacant streets and alleys to adjacent lot owners.

House bill No. 44, by Hanna, defines the duties of the commissioner of highways. House bill No. 45, by Robinson, authorizes the city of the first class spring and water works to be constructed within the limits of the city.

House bill No. 46, by Cole, makes the publication of a false statement of a felony by a person who has been admitted to the bar a misdemeanor. House bill No. 47, by Cole, provides for the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

House bill No. 48, by Cole, provides that the mortgagee may have a writ of foreclosure of the mortgage if so stipulated in the mortgage itself. House bill No. 49, by Hanna, provides for the creation of a uniform system of text books by the state board of education and the attorney general.

House bill No. 50, by Wilson, of Stanton, provides that in counties having less than 2,000 population the county surveyor shall not be compelled to keep his office open more than one day in each month. House bill No. 51, by Sherman, is an act to assist A. C. Brown to sell his farm to the state for the use of the reform school.

House bill No. 52, by Hanna, provides for the levy of a county tax of not less than 3 nor more than 5 mills for the support of the common schools. House bill No. 53, by Smith, of Sherman, repeals the law authorizing the granting of temporary teachers' certificates to holders of normal certificates.

House bill No. 54, by Seaton, makes it a misdemeanor to send any attachment or writ to any person in the name of the person or corporation sought to be reached by attachment if within the jurisdiction of any court in the state was taken in the house for senator. Ninety-one votes were cast for Baker, twenty-five for King and five for Hanna. The bill was passed by a vote of 91 to 25.

House bill No. 55, by Seaton, makes it a misdemeanor to send any attachment or writ to any person in the name of the person or corporation sought to be reached by attachment if within the jurisdiction of any court in the state was taken in the house for senator. Ninety-one votes were cast for Baker, twenty-five for King and five for Hanna. The bill was passed by a vote of 91 to 25.

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## KANSAS SOLONS WAKE UP.

SIXTY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE ALONE.

Both House and Senate lullabies for United States Senator, the Hon. Lucien Baker.

Receiving the Solid Republican Vote and Two Over.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 22.—(Special.) The house was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock by the speaker. A look of relief spread over the faces of the Republican members, who had settled the senatorial struggle. The Burton followers were more or less crestfallen, but made no loud complaint.

The secretary of the senate appeared immediately after the convening of the house and announced that the senate had concurred in the joint resolution providing for the distribution of supplies contributed for the benefit of Western settlers. Also, that the senate had concurred in the resolution recommending the election of United States senator by a direct vote of the people.

A flood of bills poured in on the clerk when that order of exercises was reached, and before it stopped sixty fresh bills had been added to the calendar. Many of these were bills to vacate townships and parts of townships in all portions of the state. One or two were to legalize the acts of notaries public and clerks who had neglected to use their seals, and among the rest were the following of importance:

House bill No. 36, by Hill, provides for the payment of all money due by the city from the county treasury at certain periods, and making the failure of the county treasurer to do so a misdemeanor. House bill No. 37, by Sprague, requires that applicants for teachers' certificates shall pass an examination in vocal music.

House bill No. 38, by Denison, provides that the claim of a home guard for services performed on the border during the civil war relating to the examination of witnesses in liquor cases by county attorneys shall be a misdemeanor to disobey subpoena or refuse to testify.

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viewed this afternoon on the senatorial question, as to how they felt about it, with the following result:

Tricker, of Douglas, thinks "the selection of the president announced last night high twelve had arrived and it was the duty of the senate to proceed to ballot on United States Senator." The president announced last night high twelve had arrived and it was the duty of the senate to proceed to ballot on United States Senator.

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